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BRITISH IN FORCE FOR THE

READY FOR THE ADVANCE

RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

FREE STATE BURGHERS SAID TO BE RE-TURNING HOME-BOER LOSS AT MAFEKING.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Nov. 15, 6 a. m .- From Ladysmith there is again no news this morning, and apparof the British troops. The British strength near Estcourt must by this time be fully eleven thousand men, with at least eighteen guns, and advance to relieve Ladysmith.

On inquiry at the War Office yesterday, it was stated that a number of dispatches had been received from the Cape, but as they dealt with to the public. General Buller is not at Care

Bennet Burleigh telegraphs, according to infor-

The Boers have lost heavily by the British bayas the defenders, and keep up a heavy bom-

NO DANGER AT LADYSMITH.

GENERAL BULLER CHANGING THE ORIG-INAL PLAN-HIS PROBABLE MOVEMENTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Nov. 15, 1 a. m.-Englishmen are beginning to wonder whether it is true that no news is good news. Not homing pigeon, nor native runner, nor heliograph flash had revealed the secrets of five days at Ladysmith, but there was a strong belief-not in military circles, but clubs-at midnight that the War Office was not ignorant of what was going on, and was convinced that the Dutch allies, despairing of the effects of long range fire, would come to close quarters within a few days and attempt to carry the British position by a direct attack in

front. I have failed to find any official con-

firmation of this. The tone in high quarters is confident and Military authorities, since General Carleton's reverse, have hoped that General White would remain quiet and act on strictly defensive lines until the arrival of the bulk of the army corps, and they are contented with the situation and highly gratified that nothing has happened except a singgish, ineffective bombardment of Ladysmith and indecisive skirmishes on the western border. They smile incredulously when any one suggests that General Joubert's forces may attempt to carry Lady-

Meanwhile the exigencles of afternoon journalism are met by the publication of the twice told tale of Colonel Baden-Powell's brilliant charge at Mafeking, and the military writers in this morning's papers are puzzling over the Admiralty's reports of the movements of the transports for clews respecting General Buller's plan of campaign and the strength of the relief column now forming at Lower Natal

THE CENSORSHIP CONFUSES EXPERTS. The censorship is well managed, for just enough news comes through to confuse every expert and render an intelligent judgment out of the question. The first supposition was that the first division of 10,000 men would be sent to Durban with an unbroken organization; but this hardly seems tenable, owing to the mysterious two prisoners and nine wounded in their retiredetention at Cape Town of several battalions and the splitting up of the brigade of Guards. The theory entertained was that the entire Third Division would also go to Durban, since three battalions of Fusiliers of that command had been sent on to Natal; but this has been upset by the sailing of the Britannic with the second battalion of Irish Fusiliers, of the same division, for East London, one of the three bases of supplies originally selected for a concentric movement upon Bloemfontein.

Apparently, General Buller has a soul above red tape, and is disposing his troops as they arrive without regard for the original scheme of organization, but in accordance with the actual military requirements. If all arrivals have been reported, over eighteen thousand troops have reached South Africa, of which nearly eight thousand have been sent to Durban and about a thousand to East London, while over nine thousand have remained at Cape

MEANING OF BULLER'S ARRANGEMENTS.

This distribution of forces serves to indicate that the situation at Ladysmith cannot be regarded by General Buller as critical, for otherwise he would not have detained so large a force at Cape Town. The deduction which the most thoughtful military experts make from the details of the disembarkation of the army corps is that General Buller is recasting the original scheme of organization for the sake of becuring an efficient column for the relief of Ladysmith without disarranging completely the general plan of campaign, and that by the end of the week that column in lower Natal will

be deficient in cavalry alone. The dearth of news encouraged speculation respecting lines of the British attack when an army corps is fairly on the ground. One or two military critics hazard the conjecture that a startling diplomatic surprise is in reserve, and that a strong column will land at Delagoa Bay by arrangement with Portugal and Germany, and take advantage of the shortest possible line to advance upon Pretoria, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles. This conjecture is generally regarded as fanciful. Sober minded critics contend that when Ladysmith is relieved the Free Staters will retire to Van Reenan's Pass and the Boers to Laing's Nek, where each body can hold strong defensive positions, but that the British Army will not be drawn in either direction.

fully prepared for it. Close associates of Buller assert that he will look after the pressing needs of Ladysmith and Kimberley, and will not be hurried into a premature advance, well knowing that time is in favor of an organized and disciplined army, and heavily against the irregular commands of the Dutch allies.

Although there is no official denial of the

BENSOLYPTUS TOOTH POWDER, refreshing, cleansing. Makes the breath fragrant. Well worth a trial. At all druggists.—Advt. Boer threat to shoot six British officers if the suspected spy is not released, the story is generally regarded here as incredible, since the only practical effect of so barbarous an outrage would be the estrangement of the sympathies of all civilized nations, and the only possible

reprisals for it would be the execution of Reitz and Krüger as murlerers at the end of the campaign. Equally suspicious is the report that the Boer forces are now within fifteen hundred yards of General White's lines.

New-Work

Every detail of military equipment is critically watched here, since memorles of the mismanagement of the Crimea campaign are still astir. Serious charges have been made that meat unfit for consumption, mouldy hay for the horses and other defective supplies have been provided by the contractors, but in nearly every instance these defaults were detected on inspection before the sailing of the transports. weakest points in the military arrangements were the employment of too many slow transports and gross carelessness in the shipment of horses. The relief of Ladysmith will evidently be delayed by the lack of cavalry and proper mounts...

Political orators have been abashed by Lord Sallsbury's contemptuous repudiation of the hasty summaries of his Guildhall speech. The eral leader at Manchester last night was cautious, taking up strongly the cause of the soldiers, and incidentally reserving judgment upon the politicians. Sir William Butler, who was largely responsible for the weakness of the British defences in South Africa, was conveniently summoned to the War Office yesterfor consultation with the commander-inchief, while the Queen made her entry into Bristol with popular acciamation.

The German Emperor's programme for his visit is enlarged to-day by the announcement of a large and impressive suite; but the English journals are now somewhat coy in their advances, and are content to allow the Queen and the Prince of Wales to manage the entertainment of the nation's strictly private guest. I. N. F.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS AT DURBAN. NINETEEN THOUSAND HAVE LANDED IN AFRICA SINCE FRIDAY.

London, Nov. 15 .- The troopship Hawarden Castle with the 2d Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers has arrived at Durban, bringing the number of reinforcements that have landed there up to 5,227. Five other troopships are now on the way from Cape Town to Durban.

The total reinforcements that have arrived in South Africa since Friday are 19,000 men, chiefly infantry; nearly 13,000 horses and mules, three batteries of field artillery and a number of quick firing Maxim guns.

The fact that the Britannic proceeded for East London is taken to mean that General Buller is satisfied that the troops which have already landed or are now on the way to Durban will be sufficient to carry out his plans for the relief of Ladysmith.

It was officially announced this afternoon that the British transport Goorkha with the First Brigade staff, the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers and a detachment of the Royal Engineers; the transport Manila with the 2d Devonshires and the transport Nomadic with the remounts have arrived at Cape Town.

The transport Britannic with the Royal Irish Rifles has sailed from Cape Town for East

A SPLENDID CHARGE AT MAFEKING ENGLISH DRIVE THE BOERS FROM THEIR POSITION-BOMBARDMENT IN-

EFFECTUAL. Cape Town, Nov. 15 .- An undated dispatch from Mafeking, received by runner, via Magalapye, Wednesday, November 8, says:

To-day all is quiet. We have been ! pretty heavily all week. Friday night Captain Fitz-Clarence and Lieutenant Swinburn, with D Squadron of the Protectorate Regiment, made a magnificent bayonet charge upon the Boers' in trenchment, driving them from their positions and bayoneting numbers of the Boers, who

ment. We expect a general attack to-morrow.

Only fifty-five men of D Squadron were engaged in the attack, though they were assisted by the flanking fire of a gun of the Cape Police.

The Boers made a desperate attempt to drive back the British, and their rear trenches opened a terrile fire in every direction, the flash of the a terrific fire in every direction, the flash of the rifles lighting up the entire position. A hail of bullets rattled on the roofs of the houses of the town. Upon completing a circuit of the Boer front and the line of trenches the British withdrew in independent lines of retreat covered by the flank fire from the Cape Police. The Boers continued to volley at intervals during the night The Boer loss is estimated at one hundred killed and wounded. The Boer commander informed an officer in charge of a flag of truce that he estimated the attacking squadron at one thou-sand men, and, he added he was not aware that the British force at Mafeking was so large. The Boers were observed from Mafeking bury-

ing their dead all day long.

The bombardment has been most ineffectual. Every one remains under shellproof cover. far the shells have wounded only one man. The far the shells have wounded only one man. The enemy are using one 94-pound howitzer and seven other guns, from 7 to 14 pounders. The town is most cheerful and determined to resist the attack to the utmost. The Boers are intrenched on every side in great numbers, and are pushing gradually closer and closer to the

are pushing gradually closer and closer to the town fortifications.

We are well off for provisions and water, though very tired dodging shells and fighting. Quite on civilized lines, General Cronje has always given due notice of a bombardment, and allowed an ambulance party two hours on Saturday to recover the bodies of the six dead left in the yields of the Rear trenches. On Friday day to recover the bodies of the six dead left in the vicinity of the Boer trenches. On Friday night Jan Botha, the well known Boer com-mandant, told a man with the ambulance party that their loss had been heavy and that his

heart was very sore.

The wounded include Captain Fitz-Clarence and Lieutenant Swinburn, both slightly.

In a skirmish at the outposts yesterday one trooper was killed and nine were wounded.

FITZCLARENCE'S BRILLIANT DASH, BOERS ATTACKED AT NIGHT IN THEIR

TRENCHES BEFORE MAFEKING. London, Nov. 16 .- A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Mafeking, sent by way of Magalapye because the runners sent southward were unable to traverse the Boer lines, gives an interesting account of the fighting during the last week

in October. The correspondent says:

After the failure to rush the town General Cronje had recourse to the tactics employed during the slege of Potchefstroom in ISSI, making an advance to the town by a succession of trenches in échelon. Such a move had been anticipated by us for some time, and for that reason there had been sent out parties to worry the Boers incessantly by night attacks.

NO PREMATURE ADVANCE.

According to this view a portion of the force will be withdrawn to Durban and landed at East London or Port Elizabeth, for co-operation with General Buller's general advance through the Free State, which will be begun when he is fully prepared for it. Contact of Durban and landed at the first possible of the trenches. The little force stole out silently in the darkness. No shot was fired; and the men, with fixed bayonets, creeping rather than walking along the yeldt, gradually apthan walking along the veldt, gradually ap-proached the chief Boer position, near the race-course. Then, as they closed in, there was a

Continued on second page.

NEW TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BUFFALO.

Taking effect November 19th, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will operate a new, magnificent train in each direction, daily, between New York and Buffalo, known as "The Exposition Express." These trains will leave New York at 8.00 p. m., arrive Buffalo at 8.00 a. m. Leave Buffalo at 8.00 p. m., arrive New York 8.00 a. m.—Advt.

CROKER MAY BE PUNISHED

MR. MOSS SAYS HE IS STILL IN CON-TEMPT.

MAZET COMMITTEE MAY BE CALLED BE-FORE THE TAMMANY LEADER SAILS ON NOVEMBER 28.

Richard Croker said yesterday that he had arranged to sail for Europe on November 28 on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, "Europe is the best place for rest I have found," he said. "There you are bothered by few people, and your time is your own. I think I am alive to-day because I have taken trips to Europe for rest and healt . Many old timers I have known in Tammany Hall are dead because they refused to leave their work and rest. While I am away the Executive Committee will look after the affairs of the organization. I expect to be back in the latter part of January."

Mr. Croker is not under subpœna as a witness at present, and the Mazet Committee probably will resume its sessions on November 28, the day he intends to leave the city. Frank Moss, of counsel for the Mazet Committee, would not say yesterday if the committee wanted to get any more testimony from Mr. Croker. He Mr. Croker before his departure from the city Mr. Mazet, who is away on a wedding trip, is expected to return to the city next Monday, and it is possible that there may be a call for a Mr. Moss declared yesterday that he had been strongly opposed to permitting Mr. Croker to witness stand just before the el and make a denial of statements in Mr.

Mazet's speeches.

"I did not think," Mr. Moss said, "that it was fair to the committee to permit Mr. Croker to make voluntary statements without first compelling him to answer some of the questions he had refused to answer when he was on the witness stand. Mr. Croker is practically in contempt now because of his refusal to answer tempt now because of his refusal to answer questions, on the plea of private business. We have thought that his refusal to answer was as eloquent as any answer he could give, and some of us have thought he ought not to have an op-portunity to purge himself of contempt or to make explanations of his refusal to tell cer-

"It is not too late yet to have Mr Croker punished for contempt. I did not think it was wise to have proceedings against Mr. Croker begun with the aid of his District Attorney, who was In contempt, too, and have his case brought be-fore Judges concerning whom Mr. Croker had testified. The report of the committee need not be made to the Legislature until the end of January, and I shall think I have failed of my duty to the committee if I do not report the refusal of Croker, Carroll and others to answer questions as witnesses. Proceedings to punish Mr. Croker for contempt may be based upon the report. The Assembly is a continuous body, even if certain Assemblymen go out, and any person who is guilty of contempt of a committee of the Assembly may be brought before the bar of the Assembly may be brought before the bar of the Assemble and explained after the work of the commitbly and punished after the work of the commit-

PLANKINTON BANK REVELATIONS.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE SCHLESINGERS SETTLED Milwaukee Wis., Nov. 15.-Startling disclosures ame out of the investigation of the Plankinton Bank assigneeship before Commissioner Schreiber o-day by the filing of three orders, made by Judge Johnson on April 8, authorizing the settlement of claims aggregating \$990,483 for the sum of \$5,942 in eash and a note for the same amount to run eight

The withholding of the orders astounded the attorneys in the case. The first order filed is in the Plankinton Bank assigneeship, authorizing William Plankinton to settle a claim for \$12,878 against the Schlesingers for \$1,485; the second, in the case of William H. Timlin against the Commercial Bank, of Milwaukee, authorizing the receiver, Frank H. Thompson, to accept a settlement of the bank's claim of \$365,439 against the Schlesingers for \$4,385, and the third and most important order filed is in the case of the Southside Savings Bank, which authorizes the settlement for \$5,014 or claims against the Schlesingers reaching \$30,166.

Similar statements are made in each case. The petitions set up the indebtedness and state that Ferdinand Schlesinger, William Schlesinger, Schlesinger Brothers and Adolph Schlesinger felied in 1833 for over \$2,000,500. The petitioners believe that all the property of the Schlesingers has been used to pay their debts, and report that an offer in compromise has been made. The petitioners, owing to the fact that several other banks and other institutions have agreed to sceept a settlement, state that it would be wise to do so also. torneys in the case. The first order filed is in the

QUEEN VICTORIA AT BRISTOL.

A GREAT POPULAR AND PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRA-TION AT THE OPENING OF A HOSPITAL

o-day to open the Convalescent Home of Clifton was made the occasion for a great display of patriotism. The town was lavishly decorated, and Her Majesty passed through six miles of Venetian masts, imperial standards, heraldic designs and garlands of flowers. Thirty trains brought immense crowds of visitors to Bristol. The Queen, who was empanied by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Connaught, was received with a royal salute, and, escorted by a detachment of the Household Cavalry, the procession started for Clifton in the midst of a tumultuous popular acclamation.

knighted the Mayor of Bristol. An address by the Mayor and corporation was presented to Her Ma-jesty in a gold casket. After expressing her gratification at the city's growth since she had visited it as a Princess, the Queen said:

The sense of union and brotherhood which, under the Divine blessing, has welded together my em-pire in time of peace is now proving itself in the hour of our trial also, and I share the pride you must feel that the men drawn from this district have recently been conspicuous among my gallant soldiers and sallors in South Africa for their valor and devotion to duty.

The road to Clifton was lined with a force of seven thousand volunteers and regulars. The school children gathered in the park and sang the national anthem. The dedication ceremony was brief and impresive. Her Majesty returned to Windsor this evening. The home is intended as an adjunct to the Bristol Royal Hospital, cost £100,000, and was

LIEUT. COMMANDER COLWELL SPEAKS. London, Nov. 15.—Lieutenant Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, was a at the annual banquet to-day of the Institute of Marine Engineers. He spoke of the importance of marine engineering in modern navies, saying:

In the United States Navy we have concluded and acted on the conclusions that the seaman of the future must of necessity be a marine engineer. The speaker also referred to the way the British navai brigade had overcome the difficulties of mounting gens at Ladysmith as a feat any sea-man or marine engineer might be proud of.

THE PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL. Lisbon, Nov. 15 .- Dr. Camara Pestana, Director of

the Bacteriological Institute, died here to-day of the plague. He contracted the disease while attending patients. Oporto, Nov. 15.-King Charles visited the Pes-

oporto, Nov. 16.—King Charles visited the Pestana Hospital yesterday. Five additional plague cases were reported here yesterda, with one death from the same cause.

Trieste, Nov. 16.—The captain of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Hernice, from Santos, for Trieste, reports from the Cape Verde Islands November 5 reports from the Cape Verde Islands November 6 that he has the plague on board and that three of those attacked had since died.

MARCONI TELEGRAPHS FROM STEAMER. Southampton, Nov. 15.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, Captain Jamison, from New-York November St. Paul, Captain Jamison, from New-York
November St. passed Hurst Castle at 5:45 p. m. today. Signor Marconl, who was a passenger on the
St. Paul, telegraphed from her when forty-five
miles outside the Needles to Totland Bay that
all was well and that it was expected the steamer
would arrive here at 7 o'clock.

Colorado Springs, Col., Nov. 15 (Special) .-Secretary Long denies a Washington dispatch that his resignation is in the President's hands. Amateur Photographers may have their films de-eloped and printed by Rockwood, 1,40 B'way.—

SECRETARY LONG HAS NOT RESIGNED.

THE PATRIA ON FIRE.

HAMBURG LINER'S PASSENGERS RES-CUED OFF DOVER, ENGLAND.

ALL THEIR BELONGINGS LOST-COOLNESS OF THE CAPTAIN AND CREW-THE STEAMER CERES TO THE RESCUE.

steamer Patria, Captain Fröhlich, which left passed the Lizard vesterday, is on fire near

The Russian steamer Ceres sighted the Patria, showing signals of distress and demanding immediate help, about twelve miles from North smoke. Putting on full steam the Ceres soor that Captain Fröhlich was in urgent need of as

The boats were got out, and with great difficulty all the Patria's passengers, numbering 150, were transferred to the Ceres, which proceeded to Dover, where she arrived just before mid

Francis W. Prescott, the United States Consul in Dover, was immediately informed, and he consulted with the harbor authorities. They saved are many women and children, as well as six babies in arms.

RESCUED IN GREAT HASTE.

in blankets only. They were rapidly distributed and everything possible is being done for their

were unable to master it, the captain said he considered it advisable for the passengers to

At this time it was evident that the fire obtained a thorough hold upon the cargo, Smoke under, but the great quantity of linseed among the cargo and the oil supplied by it made all

There was great excitement among the and children, but the example set by the coolness of Captain Fröhlich and the cre

in light raiment. The scene was a striking one,

Although everything was carried out under the most trying conditions, thanks to the great coolness of the captain and crew, there was no boats, and into two fishing boats said to belong

THE CERES TAKES THE PASSENGERS. Just as this had been effected, a large steamer was seen to be making toward the burning liner. tein Fröhlich and the crew, but the latter preferred to remain by the vessel so long as there being red hot at the time, and there being every

The passengers say they learned from the offisteamer ashore at some point on the coast where there will be a possibility of salving her. The

The passengers, who had had nothing to eat since 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, were treated with the greatest kindness on being landed at Dover. Among them were twenty-four women and about twenty children, who looked wretched as they landed at the Admiralty pier. The crew of the liner is said to consist chiefly

A number of messages bearing on the news that the steamer Patria was on fire near Dover, Engone of them were from any passenger or member of the crew on the vessel at the time of the fire, so far as could be learned. Any official messages that were sent did not reach Emil L. Boas, the manager of the Hamburg-American Line in this city up to a late hour last night, as he said when asked if he had heard about the fire on the Patria that he had only indirectly learned of it.

"The officers of the ship would send word about the fire to Hamburg," he said, "and, as it is now about 3 or 4 o'clock on Thursday morning there, I do not expect to receive any official dispatch from there until it is morning here." "What have you learned indirectly?" he was

"I was told that about one hundred and fifty

persons from the vessel had been landed at Dover. The ship carried 122 passengers and a crew num-bering 65. Therefore, there must have been landed at Dover nearly one-half of the crew. I presume that the remainder of the crew stayed on the ves-

sel to fight the fre."

In reply to a question about the value of the ship's cargo Mr. Boas said: "The ship had a full cargo, consisting of 8.881 tons. A little less than four thousand tons was grain. There were eleven horses on the vessel. They were not thoroughbreds-just ordinary stock." steamship Patria, in command of Captain

Fröhlich, left this port for Hamburg direct on A CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

A ride from New York to Chicago over New York Central Lines, so smooth and luxurious you can't keep awake after dark.—Advt. EVANS' ALE NATURE'S RICHEST PRODUCT. 'Tis well brewed, and well bottled, too.-Advt.

Saturday, November 4. The list of her cabin pas-sengers contains the following names:

Anders Hoy,
Miss Clara Igelstrom.
Mrs. Anna Ivers.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacobson.
Mrs. B. Jacobson.
Mrs. Amalia Kamma.
Miss Elise Kuechel.
T. Cowden Laughlin. Miss Helene Feyler,
Master Edison F. Feyler,
Master Aifred F. Feyler,
Miss Lind Furkert
The Rev. and Mrs. F. G.
Master I. A. Gotwald, jr.
Miss Goodwin,
Mrs. Goldstein and child.
H. F. Welmann. Master L. A. Gotwaid, jr. Miss Goodwin. Mrs. Goldstein and child.

The following are the officers of the Patria First officer—H. BRUNSWIG.
Second officer—C. HAJENSEN.
Third officer—A. BREICHE.
Fourth officer—ERDMANNSDORFER.
Purser—C. NIENS.
First engineer—G. BURSING.
Second engineer—J. SCHULZE.
Third engineer—KOPMANN.
Fourth engineer—TH. GLOYE.
Cliff steward—MAHLSTEDT.
Physician—Dr. FRANZEN.

The Patria is a twin screw vessel of 4,249 tons She was built at Stettin, Germany, in 1894.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN NOT AT ODDS.

THE CZAR'S MINISTER TO COREA DECLARES THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO FRICTION BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- In view of the reported mminence of war between Russia and Japan, oncerning their rights in Corea, statements to day by Alexander Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Corea, who happens to be in Washington as the guest of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador here, are most opportune and important. Mr. Payloff is an accomplished diplomatist with extended experience in the Far East, and was on the staff of Count Cassini at Peking when Russia acquired Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, and later was advanced to the post of Minister to Corea. Mr. Payloff was seen at the Russian Embassy to-day, and spoke frankly of the recent war rumors. He said:

"I left Corea only four months ago, going to St. Petersburg, so that my information is quite direct and official, and I assure you there is no basis whatever for reports of conflict between Russia and Japan over Corea. On the contrary, the two countries have entered into two formal compacts by which it is agreed that the inde-pendence of Corea shall be maintained. These compacts were concluded at St. Petersburg and Tokio, and they are so explicit that the reports of conflict as to sovereignty over Corean terri-tory show an entire ignorance of the written agreement under which Russia and Japan are acting toward Corea.

The war rumors appear to be based on an The war rumors appear to be based on an alleged conflict over the port of Masanpo. It happens that I am personally familiar with this affair, as it developed before I left Corea. Masanpo is one of the new treaty ports on the southern coast of Corea. There has been no question as to the freedom of the port to all nations alike, and no questions of favor or discrimination between Russia and Japan have occurred as to this port. curred as to this port.

curred as to this port.

"But a purely personal and private difference arose some months ago as to the ownership of certain lots at Masanpo. Russian residents had secured a right to purchase the lots and were waiting the assent of the Corean Government. ending this consent, Japanese citizens pur-nased the same rights. This, however, was chased the same rights. This, however, was purely a private difference in which the governments of Russia and Japan had no part

A NEW REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

REPORT FROM BAHIA THAT THERE IS AN UPRISING THERE.

cable dispatch saying that a rebellion has broken out in Brazil caused a stir yesterday on Coffee Exchange and among exporters doing business with that country. The dispatch was te ceived by Arnold & Dorr, coffee brokers, of No. 109 Front-st., from their agent in Bahia, and read: Revolution has broken out here. Cannot use code, If this be 'rue there may follow a rise in Brazil ian coffee, and shipping between the United States

Bahla is about four hundred miles north of the pital Rio Janeiro. Its nonulation is about two-thirds black, and it was formerly a monarchist stronghold. Up to five years ago Bahia did not figure to any extent as a coffee growing State.

ALASKAN QUESTION IN STATU QUO.

DEVELOPMENTS THAT MAY RENDER IT EASIER

cidedly against any reopening in the immediate future of negotiations looking to a permanent adjustment of the Alaskan boundary question. It can be stated positively that there have been absolutely no exchanges on this subject between the two Governments since the return to this country of the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, The modus vivendi which was adopted to define temporarily the respective rights of the two parties is working satisfactorily, and there is said to be no reason just now for pressing forward toward a solution of the permanent boundary issue.

The Federal Administration has about convinced itself that there is little chance of securing the approval of the Senate to any permanent treaty defining the boundary line which at the and it is feared that even a moderate proposition looking toward a compromise could not be framed that would receive the approval of both parties. This, however, is believed to be true only of the present time. The recent extraordi-nary development of the Cape Nome gold fields at the expense of the population of the Klondike may possibly make the question easier of adjust-ment in the future by diminishing the value of the issues between the two countries. Once the Klondike is relegated to its former condition and the incentive to reach it from the sea is re-moved, it is felt that there will be a diminished interest on the part of Canada in its claims to a

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Columbia, S. C., Nov. 15 (Special).-In a shooting

affray which occurred at Sellers, near here, last night John C. Sellers, a farmer, was shot through the body and left arm, and his son, Benjamin Sellers, was shot in the abdomen. J. Dudley Hazelden, a member of the State Board of Liquor Control, was wounded in the leg, his brother-in-law, Dr. H. A. Edwards, was shot in the chest, and his brother, L. M. Hazelden, was shot in the side. The cause of the trouble is said to be that Hazelden accused Sellers of writing defamatory articles concerning Hazelden's official and private life. The wounds of the Sellers may prove fatal.

The trouble has been brewing for a month. The

The wounds of the Sellers may prove fatal.

The trouble has been brewing for a month. The dispensary management disagreed, and so serious did the dissensions become that last week a caucus was held, with Senator Tiliman in the chair, to devise methods of saving the system. The "revelations," as they are termed, were begun by D. A. G. Ouzts, who after a fight in the Board of Control was discharged as bookkeeper. He has published many charges against members of the Board, but chiefly struck at J. Dudley Hazelden, who for some time had been chairman.

In one of his communications Ouzts used a letter, withholding the name of the author, of a neighbor of Hazelden at Sellers, in which it was charged that the home of the head of the Board of Control was stocked with fancy liquors, furnished free by firms from which Hazelden purchased supplies for the State dispensary, and that the house of Hazelden was the scene of drunken revels. Hazelden suspected that Benjamin Sellers, the Postmaster at Sellers, was the man.

Luther M. Hazelden, who was shot in the side in the fight, in which thirty-five shots were exchanged, and rifles, shotguns and revolvers were used, was adjutant of the 2d South Carolina regiment, and a brother of the liquor man. John C. Sellers is one of the leading men of his town, a man of advanced age, and he seems to have been drawn into the fight only to defend his son, who was being attacked from three sides. This is another staggering blow to the dispensary and will have great weight in causing the Legislature, which meets early in January, to take action looking to local option or high license.

WESTERN EXPRESS.

Leaves New York (West Ed Street Station) at 5:55 p. m. every day; arrives Chicago 8:45 p. m. next day, via Pennsylvania Raliroad. No extra fare. Through Pullman Drawing Room sleeping cars, dining cars.—Advt.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SECRETARY GAGE OFFERS TO PUR-CHASE \$25,000,000,

TREASURY TO BUY BONDS.

STIMULATING EFFECT ON THE LOCAL MAR-KET-DIFFERING PLANS OF THE BANKS AND BOND HOUSES

Washington, Nov. 15 .- The Secretary of the Treasury late to-day announced his readiness to buy \$25,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds of 1904 and 4s of 1907 at the price at which they were offered on the New-York stock market yesterday. These figures are net, and holders of the 4 per cents will receive the accumulated interest since October 1, and holders of the 5s will receive interest from November 1. At these prices the bonds would realize to the investor .0224 per cent for the 5s and .0218 for the 4s The Secretary's announcement is as follows:

Treasury Department,

Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., November 15, 1899. Washington, D. C., November 19, 1998.

The Treasury Department announces its readiness to purchase any part or all of \$25,000,000 in Government bonds of the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, or the 5 per cent loan of 1904, at the prices below indicated:

The 4 per cent loans of 1907 will be received and paid for at 112,75 net.

The 5 per cents of 1904 will be received and

and paid for at 112.75 net.

The 5 per cents of 1904 will be received and paid for at 111 net.

Bonds of either class, or mixed offerings of both, may be presented at the Sub-Treasuries in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore. Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New-Orleans and

The above proposal to hold good until the close of business on November 30 instant, or close of business on November 30 instant, or until the amount of \$25,000,000 shall have been secured, if prior to that date L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

The decision of Secretary Gage to purchase bonds with a view to relieving the stringency, in the money market was not generally known in the financial district here before the close of business. It was reported on good authority in the course of the day that a number of banks in this city had received official assurance from Washington that, in case of necessity, internal revenue receipts at this centre would be left rally in prices toward the close was attributed partly to these reports. The banks have for several days been accumulating United States bonds, with the object of depositing them as security against Government deposits of internal revenue receipts, the contention of these institutions being that the strengthening of their cash balances by the addition of these money would relieve the tightness of the money market. The private banking and bond houses, on the contrary, urged the policy of buying bonds, and answered the objection that the appearance of the Secretary as a bidder in the open market would cause an undue rise in the price of the bonds which he might desire to purchase by offering themselves to supply the necessary bonds to him at current prices, their position being that the buying of bonds, the proceeds of which would go at once into general circulation,

would afford a greater measure of relief to the market than the depositing of internal revenue receipts with the banks.

From the fact that the prices fixed by the Secretary are those which ruled at the close From the fact that the prices fixed by the Secretary are those which ruled at the close on Tuesday it would appear that he may have accepted the proposition of the bond houses and bankers, and it is believed to be probable that the banks may also offer to him some of the bonds which, as aiready noted, they have recently been absorbing. The final bids on Tuesday for the issues selected by Secretary Gage were 112½ for the 4s, registered; 112% for the coupon bonds and 111 each for the 5s coupon and registered. and registered.

DEFICIENCY GREATLY CUT DOWN.

OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT-

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROV-ING THE SERVICE.

Washington, Nov. 15.-A postal deficiency of \$6,610,777 for the fiscal year just closed, almost a 27 per cent decrease from last year's deficiency, is shown in the annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster General E. C. Madden. The total receipts from all sources were over \$95,000,000. Over 4,700,000 stamps in all have been supplied to the Philippines. 4.080,000 to Porto Rico. 18,420,000 to Cuba and 45,000 to Guam during the fiscal year. New-York and Chicago mail 35 per cent of the entire second class

Mr. Madden urges the general practicability of the letter carrier registration scheme, which, he says, will be in operation about January 1. This work will not tax any carrier more than ten minutes a day on the average. The report suggests making the Eight Hour law more flexible to meet

exigencies. The consolidation of the third and fourth classes of mail matter is recommended; also confining the forwarding of overweight mail to ordinary letters; a one cent rate for drop letters at free delivery a one cent rate for drop letters at free delivery offices, and a uniform four ounce rate for periodical publications mailed at letter carrier offices for local delivery. The report calls attention to the political and other bulk subscriptions, through which vast quantities of matter are mailed at the pound rate or free of postage within the county of publication to non-subscribers, as a flagrant abuse of the spirit of the postal law.

POSTMASTERS COMPARING NOTES.

THE QUESTION OF ADOPTING POSTAL NOTES

of Postmasters at its meeting to-day considered the substitute of postoffice scrip for stamps or postal orders in the transmission of small sums by mail. The meeting probably will recomm the adoption of a postal note such as is used by Great Britain. The subject of restricting the size of mail advertising cards will be taken up shortly. The probable size to be agreed on is

An interesting statement was made by the postmaster of Hartford, Conn., who described a system of drop letter boxes he had induced the streetcar companies to place on all their cars. The car lines of the city converged near the city postoffice, where a messenger emptied the letter boxes as the cars arrived, thus making practically a half hourly collection from the most distant parts of the city. It was pointed out that this work had been done at a trifling cost and was practicable in any city where a large number of car lines rap close to the postoffice.

A BIG MISSIONARY FUND.

METHODISTS DECIDE AS TO HOW THE APPRO-PRIATION OF \$1,175,000 SHALL BE DIVIDED.

Washington, Nov. 15 .- The General Missionary at Foundry Church to-day. All the bishops were present except Bishops Foss, Cranston and Foster. Bishop Vincent presided. The report of Dr. Homer Eaton, treasurer, showed receipts for the last year of \$1,236,544, an increase of \$54,754 over the previous year. The morning was devoted to discussion of year. The morning was devoted to discussion of appropriations for the coming year, \$1,175,000 being yo.ed, with \$50,000 for the contingent fund. It was decided to divide the \$1,000,000 appropriation in the ratio of \$7% per cent for foreign missions and 42% per cent for home work. This makes the home fund 465,376 and the foreign \$25,655, a decrease of one-half of 1 per cent from the share of the foreign missions last year.

Fresident and Mrs. McKinley will hold a special reception for the delegates to-morrow evening.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS. Washington, Nov. 15.-The Marblehead has salled from San José for Corinto. The Eagle has arrive! at Nuevitas, Cuba. The Lancaster has sailed from Point-A-Pitre for Martinique. Orders have been issued for the Chesapeake, the naval practice ship, to go into commission on December 3.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO CHICAGO. Leave New York every day at 7:35 a. m., 9:35 a. m., ("Pennsylvania Limited"), 1:55 p. m., 5:35 p. m., 7:55 p. m. Through Pullman Drawing Room sleeping cars. Dining cars. Stopping at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg. Fast schedule.—Advs.